New South

- **Jacksonville Experience**
  William K. Williams
- **Georgia's Education**
- **Negroes Strive for Democracy**
- **Unquote**

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New South

Notes

Last month, *New South* presented detailed accounts and results of police action in race riots in Chattanooga, Montgomery, and Little Rock. This month, the lead article in *New South* is concerned with the recent race riot in Jacksonville, Florida, following an attack by white men on Negro sit-in demonstrators.

The article, written by William K. Williams, Executive Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations, recounts the events leading up to and during the riot in the Florida city. More important, Mr. Williams presents some of the reasons which helped precipitate violence in the city and the results brought about by the rioting.

Riots in the three cities mentioned above should have been a lesson to other Southern cities and, now with Jacksonville and the New Orleans riots, it appears the South has ample lessons in this type of race relations. It is past time for Southern leadership to heed these costly lessons.

Georgia and other Southern states long has used "equal" physical educational facilities as an argument against desegregation. A recently published pamphlet, *Georgia's Divided Education*, dispels the myth of equal education in Georgia and analyzes the result on the Negro students in the state. A brief synopsis of the pamphlet is included here in the form of a news release.

Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher, a Negro, recently answered an article in a foreign newspaper which intimated Negroes were pulling away from democracy as it exists in the United States. Mrs. Butcher dispels this thesis in an excellent letter, excerpts of which are reprinted in this issue.

Jacksonville Experience Is Another Costly Lesson

By

William K. Williams

Executive Director

Florida Council

on

Human Relations

The picture of grown men armed with ax handles beating unarmed teenagers is one which will not be eradicated soon from the minds of those who were in downtown Jacksonville, Florida, on Saturday, August 27, 1960. One youngster, lying unconscious where he had fallen from the beatings, was shoved into the path of an oncoming automobile, and run over. Onlookers became physically ill at the sight of unleashed brutality in the heart of their city.

For the two weeks preceding this outbreak of violence members of the Youth Council of the Jacksonville NAACP had participated in "sit-in" demonstrations in the downtown area. When lunch counters were closed they began picketing outside the stores, silently enduring verbal abuse, jostling, etc. Rumors of impending violence grew, and pinpointed Saturday, August 27th, as "the day."

On that day white men began assembling in the park located in the center of the business district as early as 8:30 a.m. They were armed with walking sticks, baseball bats, and ax handles. A sign was posted, "get your free ax handle in the park." Confederate flags were displayed.

Youth Council members asked for police protection and once more began picketing stores with lunch counters. Additional police appeared, but apparently took no action as harassment of the Negro youth mounted in intensity. Just before noon the white men violently assaulted the youngsters, and they tried to leave the area. Some escaped with only bruises, others were hospitalized.

At this point Negro adults and members of the Negro youth gangs, not under the discipline of the Youth Council, began to meet force with force. A Negro mob formed in the Negro housing area and marched toward the center of the city. There was nearly complete chaos as police action continued to lag behind these developments.

A chronology of these events includes the following:

Jacksonville

(Continued)

"11:45 Street fight continues as a running battle . . . ends four blocks from the point where it commences."

"12:20 A young Negro walking south on Hogan St. is caught by the mob in front of the main entrance to Penney's. Ten men start beating him with clubs. He stumbles to the pavement."

"12:25 A Negro teenager rounds the corner from Hogan . . . He runs a gauntlet of ax handles. More than a half-dozen mob members pound him to the sidewalk. One officer arrives. The mob fades away. The Negro runs to his freedom. Nobody is arrested."

"12:40 A 26-year-old Negro is beaten . . . his injuries require treatment at St. Luke's."

"12:45 Two Negroes attacked near Woolworth's. Plainclothes police rescue them."

" 1:00 All available police officers are ordered downtown. Firemen send a truck to Woolworth's. County Patrol is alerted . . . Florida Highway Patrol is alerted. More than 200 officers are ordered into downtown Jacksonville."

" 1:30 Negro boy, 16, is shot—by a white man. The white man stepped out of his car and fired after a gang of Negroes, hearing of the riots downtown, stoned the white man's car. The Negro who is shot is an innocent bystander."

" 1:30 Aroused Negroes in Little Harlem begin stoning cars bearing white occupants."

" 3:30 A 16-year-old white boy's delivery truck stalls . . . Negro gang orders the boy and his brother, 14, to move on. The 16-year-old is stabbed. The younger brother grabs a nearby truck and rides to safety."

" 7:45 Negro man, 46, shot in the head by parties unknown."

Thus the city of Jacksonville moved into a night of terror and continued violence. The mobs had been dispersed, and so had the acts of aggression. During the next ten days the tension slowly began to diminish, and incidents tapered off. Newsmen from national publications went on to other assignments, leaving behind them a city numb from the shock of one of the worst racial incidents in the recent history of the South.

Citizens of that city struggled to understand just what had happened, and groped among the shambles for the causes of such conflict. Among those causes are the following:

POLITICAL AND CIVIC INDIFFERENCE

It is no longer news that slum housing and lack of recreational facilities tend to promote criminal activity and juvenile delinquency. One of the terrifying aspects of the Jacksonville situation is

directly related to these conditions there. There had been a number of Negro youth gangs operating for some time, but their activity had been largely confined to fighting among themselves, and rarely did they move outside the Negro housing areas. When the members of the Youth Council of the NAACP, who were committed to a policy of non-violence so that they did not fight back when attacked, were subjected to such brutality on that Saturday the gangs assumed the role of "big brother" and moved into the situation with a policy of "an eye for an eye." This meant that more than 3000 youngsters were now unified and highly organized to retaliate blow for blow with the white community. On the Monday following the riot a rumor was widely circulated that the KKK was to make a raid on the Negro areas at midnight, and the youth gangs mapped out a massive simultaneous attack on the white community. Only the able and heroic efforts of some Negro leaders saved the city from utter chaos that night as they reached the gang leadership and persuaded them to hold off. Many refuse to believe it, but central in the small group of Negro leaders who accomplished this, and continued in efforts to avoid violence, were leaders of the NAACP.

Members of the gangs largely came from the worst housing areas in the city. The one good public park available to them was recently sacrificed to the expressway program. The mayor, who recently campaigned to become governor and utilized the expressway program as evidence of his executive ability, has repeatedly turned a deaf ear to pleas for a bi-racial commission to get at some of these problems. The Northeast Florida Council on Human Relations has regularly made such requests for at least three years prior to the riot, as had the white Ministerial Alliance and other community groups. The mayor continues even now to maintain the same attitude, and efforts to mobilize civic leadership have lagged.

NEW NEGRO LEADERSHIP

The widespread participation in the "sit-in" demonstrations throughout the South is due to the fact that it has captivated the imagination of Negro leadership which is on the march. Those who credit it to national organizations or Communism are simply ignoring what is happening throughout the region. The Youth Council of the Jacksonville NAACP made its own decision to "sit in," and their adult advisors carefully prepared them for their non-violent role. State and regional NAACP leadership simply stood by to assist and protect them in any way needful. In fact, the members of the Youth Council were prepared to go back downtown for more picketing on the Monday following the riot and were only dissuaded by these adult advisors who knew, as did the youngsters, that the situation was so explosive that there was certain to be more violence if there were more demonstrations immediately.

The "sit ins" are more a form of protest and public statement by Southern Negroes than they are a focal point of Negro objectives. Behind them are the struggles for improved educational opportunities, better housing, employment, and the like. Those communities which recognize this and create the means of

Jacksonville

(Continued)

rational, honest approaches to the basic problems will be spared the public agonies which Jacksonville has experienced.

EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED WHITE PEOPLE

As is usual, Jacksonville people have tended to blame "outsiders" for the attack on the Negro youths, but the addresses of those arrested were local addresses largely. There is no question but that white men came from the surrounding areas to help touch off the violence. There is no question but that local people were very much involved, also.

A review of local news coverage prior to the turbulent Saturday and during the tense period of the following two weeks reveals that there was almost no coverage of events leading up to the outbreak of violence and only spotty coverage afterward except for the two local television stations and some radio stations. This made fertile ground for rumors which ran rampant and were themselves the cause of some of the violence which took place the week after the downtown riot on Saturday. A week after the riot the people of Jacksonville knew less about what had happened to them than the rest of the nation. Only by reading out-of-town newspapers could they begin to learn the full story as it was reported by those outside newsmen who had converged on the city.

It has been said repeatedly that one day the people of the South would reap the terrible results of local political campaigns based on racism, distortion of facts, and a blithe ignoring of the troubled conditions existing on almost every Southern city's doorstep. The bewildered, confused, and hurt people of Jacksonville can testify to the truth of that prophecy.

DELAYED, INADEQUATE POLICE ACTION

The mayor has publicly admitted that police action was too long in coming on the day of the riot. One police official stated that "the situation is completely out of hand" on that afternoon, and a high city official said, "We were only 35 feet from all-out war." The latter statement referred to the distance which separated a Negro mob from the white mob when policemen finally intervened.

The South's poor economic condition is reflected in most of its public services, so that they are generally inadequate and inferior. However, the Jacksonville experience demonstrates the high price to be paid for inadequate law enforcement, and it is likely that top police officials throughout the region would echo this statement. Many are put in a position of having to "make bricks without straw."

The delay in police action, it should be said, may have been only partially due to the lack of training in mob control, etc. The mayor is the final authority in law enforcement in that city and unconfirmed reports indicate that his judgment may have been critically involved.

LACK OF COMMUNICATION

An effort to negotiate the lunch counter situation during the week preceding the outbreak of violence bogged down be-

cause those endeavoring to negotiate had no knowledge of the Negro leadership and consequently failed to get through to the proper persons. Had it not been for this failure it is conceivable that there would have been no picketing, and therefore no violence, on that Saturday afternoon.

A study by two Florida sociologists of the Negro leadership pattern in another Florida city during a period of crisis (Tallahassee, during the bus boycott) reveals that it is a fluctuating thing, so that those who are recognized as leaders by Negroes at one point may not be the leaders at all at another. To try to determine this pattern in the midst of a crisis without prior substantial communication is almost a hopeless task.

RESULTS

Harsh editorial criticisms have been aimed at this city, contrasting its handling of "sit-in" demonstrations with that of many other cities where a peaceful resolution of the situation has taken place. People throughout the State express keen resentment and dismay. Businessmen in another large Florida city approached their mayor to make certain that nothing like that would occur in their midst. The "Jacksonville Story" so recently told by its mayor as he campaigned in hopes of becoming our next Governor was a story of progress, expressways, and prosperity. That story is now blotted out by the ugly smear of violence and lawlessness.

Every instance of violence has brought with it economic loss. How much it has cost Jacksonville is difficult to assess at this time. Business in the downtown area during the most tense period was off as much as 50% it has been estimated. People were afraid to come into that area even during the daylight hours. Businesses, during the period of violence, were set afire, automobiles smashed, and people hospitalized.

Business in the downtown area is still off though partially due to a "selective buying" program on the part of Negroes. A large number of Negroes are reported to have cancelled their subscriptions to the local newspapers in protest over editorial and news coverage policies. Others are said to have returned credit cards to a large downtown department store.

Jacksonville now must contend with the Negro youth gang situation in a way new to the South. The unification of these gangs leaves a formidable threat hanging over the city which could still be triggered by any further onslaught by white segregationists. Those who have been working with the gangs believe that an honest approach to differences through a bi-racial commission and development of new recreational areas, plus some specialized programming aimed at aiding these underprivileged youngsters, could resolve or at least substantially reduce this threat.

There is a residue of hostility and suspicion, fear and uncertainty, inevitably resulting from such an outbreak of open conflict. How large this looms and what it means for the future of the city no one can judge at this point. No doubt this hinges on what happens next.

Jacksonville, unlike most Florida cities, is an industrial area. Experience of other communities where racial conflict

Jacksonville

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has occurred indicates that industrial development is decidedly threatened. Since this kind of development is so sorely needed to stabilize our economy any injury is extremely unfortunate.

Certainly the Jacksonville experience has shocked and disturbed folks all over Florida. If it is sufficient stimulus to get them to work in their own community to make certain that such a thing is not duplicated there this will compensate, in some measure, the hours of terror visited on us in Jacksonville.

Episcopal Society Supports Student 'Kneel-in' Program

The Board of Directors of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity recognizes and supports the most recent development in the attempt to realize the truly inclusive nature of the Church through "kneel ins."

We commend our brothers in Christ who, motivated by the desire to have fellowship with all other members of the Church, have joined in the life and worship of parish churches without regard for racial or cultural lines. We urge them to persevere in their attempt to renew in the Church a realization of its true nature as a Community of all Christ's people.

We would reiterate our belief that the Church is called to welcome all men who seek its ministry through the corporate worship of the parish or its life and activities.

This Society is founded upon the conviction that, in Christ, all men are bound to one another in unity which cuts across all barriers of race, class, culture or ethnic origins. Such unity is made known and proclaimed to men by God through the Sacraments and life and worship of the Church. This unity is denied wherever human divisions now separate men at worship or in the life of the parish congregation. We recognize that such divisions exist now throughout the Church in both South and North.

We, therefore, urge all members of this Society, throughout the country, to participate in this effort to draw all men into fellowship before the Altar of God and to resist, by every effort, the division of Christ's Body by consideration of the race, class, culture or ethnic origins of any of His people.

Georgia's Education: Separate and Unequal

News Release

Georgia Conference

on

Educational Opportunities

Georgia's Schools still are "separate, but unequal."

This statement is borne out in a report released by the Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities.

Meeting in Atlanta, the Conference noted that "one of the most frequent objections to integrated schooling is the claim that Negro students are below the achievement levels of white students."

If this is true, the Conference said, the explanation could be found in the pages of its pamphlet, *Georgia's Divided Education.* "As long as Georgia provides inferior facilities for its Negro citizens, it hardly can complain, fairly, that they are less well educated," the group maintained.

The pamphlet is concerned with differences in educational opportunities for white and Negroes in such areas as pupil expenditure, building maintenance, school accreditation, teacher training and salaries, library books, and expenditures in higher education.

The pamphlet is based on reports of local school superintendents for the 1958-59 school year, the latest published reports. Discrepancies in each area are based on the following: state averages; the eight most populous counties; 30 other counties, selected to represent all population levels from small to large in two-unit and four-unit vote counties; and 19 other counties of heavy Negro population, 13 of which have more than 50% Negro population.

In regard to expenditures per pupil based on average daily attendance record, the report showed the state average was $36.64 higher for each white

Georgia

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child as compared to that for the Negro pupil. The discrepancy ranged from $29.04 in Sample I, or the eight most populous counties, to a difference of $72.37 in Sample III, counties with a high percentage of Negro population. Expenditure figures include instructional, administrative, transportation, and maintenance and operation.

The Conference noted that discrepancies in purely instructional expenditures are smaller than those which exist in total expenditures, but pointed out the state average in instructional expenditures is $15.22 higher for each white pupil than for the Negro. The difference ranged from a low of $12.08 in Sample II, the 30 counties representing a wide degree of population difference, to $33.95 in Sample III.

Maintenance

The Conference also noted that more money, in proportion to the average daily attendance record, has been spent for construction of Negro than for white schools since the State School Building Authority was established in 1951. However, this was necessary, it said, because the needs of the Negroes were far greater.

And "unless there are adequate allotments for maintenance and operation . . . the money spent to build the new schools was in a large part wasted," the Conference claims. Its figures show that only 21.2% of the maintenance and operation expenditures for the state go to the Negro schools. This was also the figure spent for Negro schools in Sample I, in Sample II it was 15.7%, and in the counties where the Negro population is highest, 28.5% of the maintenance went to Negro schools.

Accreditation

In school accreditation, Negro schools again fell far below those of whites. In Sample I, only 57.5% of the Negro schools were accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This compared to 76.6% of the white schools. In other areas, Negro and white schools both fell substantially in respect to accreditation; but Negro schools fell far below those of the white. In Samples II and III, accredited white schools were 43.4% and 41.3% of the total compared to only 16.7% and 11.1% of Negro schools.

"Obviously," the Conference said, "less than half the high schools in Georgia are good enough to meet the Southern Association's modest requirements. And any given Negro pupil has a considerably poorer chance of going to an accredited high school in his district than any given white pupil."

Although Negro teachers averaged higher than white teachers in the number of years of teacher training in Georgia, salary-wise, their average was lower. The average state salary for a Negro teacher was $199.53 lower than the average white, with sample area discrepancy figures ranging from $118.59 to $246.16.

The pamphlet noted discrepancies in other areas of distribution; such as, library books, instructional supplies, textbooks, guidance personnel, and attendance personnel.

The Conference also pointed out the disproportionate provisions made for white as contrasted to those for Negroes in state-wide schools for handicapped and colleges and universities. The state maintains 25 such state-wide schools. Negroes, the report showed, can only attend five of these.

"Discrimination," the Conference said, "is cumulative."

And it concluded, "if Georgia were truly to 'equalize' Negro schools and undo the damage already done by providing Negroes for decades with inferior schools, she would have to provide better schools for the Negro children than for white. Instead, she is still providing them with inferior schools."

Purposes of the Conference are:

To provide for constant negotiations with public officials in the government and leaders in Public education in an effort to secure adequate education for all of the children of the state, but more particularly for those underprivileged and forgotten children of the minority ethnic group of the state.

To cooperate with any and all agencies interested in maintaining and promoting public education for all without regard to race, creed, or religion.

To inform the general public of facts regarding the inequities in the educational program in the state, in an effort to arouse wide-spread interest in the promotion of educational opportunities for all the children of Georgia.

To survey the potential opportunities which are apparent, resulting from the moving of industry into the State.

To provide another voice in the appeal for the elimination of discriminatory differentials in the provision of and administration of public education.

To direct attention, through publication and consultation, to those circumstances, concepts and attitudes which limit the maximum development of our Human Resources.

The Conference address is P. O. Box 4844, Atlanta, Georgia.

Task Unfinished

Let us not for one moment believe that our task is done. Personally I feel that our present situation is fraught with dangers as foreboding as when the WEC was first organized. I have grieved and I do grieve to see heads once raised now snugly tucked back under their comforts. I sorrow to find courage once roused now shrouded in rosy clouds of false security: "Everything is settled now." "Nothing more will happen." Let us not for one moment listen to these siren songs. Let us recognize the inescapable progress of history without fear. Let us interpret the handwriting on the wall with wisdom and with confidence. Let us continue to do everything within our power to avoid future trouble—even tragedy in our state—by facing up to our problems realistically. Let us continue to work with every available ounce of our energies and our brains for the public schools of Arkansas and in such a concrete and unconfused way that we may help retrieve the reputation of our city and our country.

Mrs. Joe R. Brewer, retiring chairman, Women's Emergency Committee for Open Schools, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Negroes Strive for Democracy

The following is excerpted from a letter from Margaret Just Butcher to *l'Avant-Garde*, "a virulently anti-American newspaper in Morocco." The letter is in answer to an article published in the newspaper attacking the United States and its system. It was never printed in the *l'Avant-Garde* and is reprinted here from *The Washington Post.*

Mrs. Butcher, a Washingtonian now teaching American culture and English in Casablanca, is a former professor of literature at Howard University. She has served on the District of Columbia Board of Education and was elected alternate Democratic National Committeewoman in the District primary this year.

Mrs. Butcher's letter is as follows:

As an American who is a Negro, I was and am deeply distressed by an article which appeared in *l'Avant-Garde* Sept. 3. The article is consistently specious in tone. Many of its assumptions are unwarranted. Indeed, it contains so many errors of fact and so many indefensible conclusions that it is difficult to know where to begin to comment upon it.

However, the importance of its misrepresentations requires that someone undertake to set the record straight.

First, your writer states that American Negroes are turning their backs on the two major political parties. This is simply not true. For all practical purposes, there are only two political parties in the United States. There has never been and is not now a significant effort for a Negro political party.

At times in the past, third parties have arisen in the United States, and some of these, the Communist Party for example, have made notable, and in the main, abortive appeals to Negro voters. We American Negroes take a great deal of pride in the fact that statistics reveal that we are the largest racial minority in America and yet we have always had only a negligible fraction of our vast number successfully wooed by the Communist approach.

Among many valid explanations for the latter fact is that from the time the Communist Party asserted itself in the United States, it was quite apparent, even to less intellectually discerning Negroes, that the organization was not interested in the Negroes' problems per se but rather was interested in setting one group of Americans against another. The effort failed.

As an elected delegate from Washington, D. C., to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1956 and again to Los Angeles in 1960, I know very well indeed that the average Negro citizen is as interested as the average white citizen in the programs and candidates of the two political parties.

This year the interest of all citizens is, of course, especially intense. Newspapers and magazines of all kinds, including those published by Negroes themselves, are paying the closest attention possible to the speeches and the activities of the candidates. This year, too, as in other years, many Negroes, both men and women, will seek and be

elected to local and national political office.

Do these facts support your writer's contention that the American Negro citizen is neither interested nor involved in the two major political parties? I think not.

Secondly, though I have long had an active role in efforts to insure that American Negroes will fully share the rights and duties of American citizenship, I recognize, as most liberals do, that it is nonsense to speak of conservative defenders of the status quo as "gangsters." The great majority of these leaders have demonstrated their high principles and their devotion to democracy by accepting the profound changes of the last decade although frequently their personal convictions were diametrically opposed to those changes.

I believe, as all liberal Americans believe, that when Southern leaders have opposed changes which have improved the Negro citizens' position, they have been entirely in the wrong. I am certain that their efforts to maintain the past relationship between Negroes and whites in the South will not succeed. Indeed, their efforts have already largely failed.

Liberal Americans, white and Negro, have fought and will continue to fight hard but peacefully and legally against the point of view these men stand for. But the fact that liberals oppose them and believe that they are desperately in error does not mean that we believe that they are "gangsters."

Your writer says that Negro Americans have "won the sympathy" of many whites. This is an unfortunate choice of words. First, the American Negro neither wants nor curries sympathy from the American whites. We as Americans who happen to be Negroes are working simply for a fuller practical realization of our democratic heritage.

And white Americans who support American Negroes in their efforts are doing so not solely because of the so-called Negro problem. They, too, are working for something larger than any given minority or special group—again, a fuller realization of democracy's basic premises and promises.

With regard to Cuba, I am afraid that the writer would be profoundly disappointed if he were to ask a number of American Negroes what they think of that nation's government and its relations with the United States. Their reactions would be very similar to those of any other American citizen. An interviewer would not, to put it mildly, find them sympathetic with the Castro regime, nor would he find them at all inclined to accept allegations that their country had interfered in the internal affairs of Cuba.

However, the most distressing aspect of the article is its contention that American Negroes are homogenous, thinking and acting alike on all political, economic and social questions. No notion could be more fallacious.

Insofar as there is unanimity among Negroes in America, it is that they desire to realize the basic promises and premises of democracy for themselves and their children. But they are far from being agreed on how this can best be done. To say that we represent a concerted "force," 19 million strong, is neither true nor complimentary.

For example, no one knows with

Democracy

(Continued)

certainty how American Negroes will vote this year, any more than one knows how any other group of citizens will vote. It is perfectly possible that Negro citizens will vote for the candidates of the more conservative party rather than the Democratic Party's candidate. A very large number of Negroes did so in casting their ballots for President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

The truth is that on almost all foreign and domestic issues, American Negroes think and act exactly as one would expect: like American citizens. This is to say that they express every conceivable point of view. And this is as it should be.

We in America are certainly mindful of the fact that we have a continuing measure of racial inequities. But we are working constantly to resolve it. What is frequently discouraging is the fact that foreign observers too frequently use the race issue as an attempt to demean the prestige and power of America and her role in world affairs. America's race question has long been a convenient weapon for opportunists and anti-American propagandists to serve their own ends.

All too rarely do the critics of American race relations take into their accounting the fact that American Negroes are just that—Americans who are Negroes, and that we, like other Americans, all of whom represent some minority in varying degree, are not asking for anything more than what is promised to all Americans.

More and more, almost in daily terms, we are realizing a full measure of the promise.

WHEREAS, the population of the City of Oak Ridge is heterogeneous with respect to race, color, religion, ancestry, and national origin, and that the peace, good order, security, and welfare of the City requires good relations between all segments of the community; and

WHEREAS, the practice of discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin is a matter of municipal concern in that it undermines the foundations of a free democratic city; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, in its meeting on April 7, 1960, encouraged all citizens to make each day an occasion for renewed dedication to friendly associations and democratic principles in their work, business and school activities, and throughout their daily lives; and

WHEREAS, in order to establish a common objective to which all citizens and places of public accommodation may aspire;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Councilmen of the City of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, that it is desirable for all persons to obtain admission to and service in places of public accommodation without discrimination based on race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

Noteworthy quotes from the press and periodicals

. . . Unquote

"The carrying of baseball bats and axe handles to beat youths participating in a non-violent protest, is the answer of veneered savages to non-violent procedures in seeking rights and privileges withheld from them solely on account of their race, in a changing modern world. Whether it is in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Virginia, or any other state, the answer is the same. Such stupid provocation merely adds impetus to the movement of the oppressed Negro minority to achieve standard citizenship."

From an editorial
in the *Norfolk Journal and Guide*
September 3, 1960

• • •

"Violent action against people and property in lieu of law and order is senseless, useless and immoral. It accomplishes nothing and hurts the total community."

Chamber of Commerce,
Little Rock, Arkansas,
Quoted in *Arkansas Gazette*

• • •

"Some say it will take a year, I think longer, to get back where we were. Suspicion, violence, and fear take a long time to be worked out."

The Rev. Robert John Gisler
Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance
Quoted in *St. Petersburg Times*
September 5, 1960

"I lost a lot of business from February to almost June [during the sit-in demonstrations]. If I'd known . . . [desegregation] could be done this easily, I'd have been for it from the start."

A variety store manager,
Winston-Salem, N. C.,
Quoted in Winston-Salem *Journal and Sentinel*
September 4, 1960

• • •

"Conditions are not what they should be in the Negro community. Housing is extremely poor. Recreational facilities are extremely limited. The people of Jacksonville were certainly aware of growing tensions over the last several months."

Governor LeRoy Collins
of Florida
Quoted in *St. Petersburg Times*
September 2, 1960

• • •

"Violence against persons or property, no matter what the motivation, simply cannot be condoned by a community hopeful of maintaining for its people the security they have a right to expect. There are no exceptions; the perpetrators, whoever, they may be, must be found."

From an editorial
in the *Chattanooga Times*
September 10, 1960

The Changing South in Print!

By the way, a subscription to *New South* (the monthly publication of the SRC, $2.00 per year) entitles you to certain pamphlets and to notification of the availability of others. This monthly review of human relations developments south of the Mason-Dixon line should be of interest to trade unionists.—*AFL-CIO Education News and Views.*